LEXOW COMMITTEE'S BILL.

GRAB-ALL GOFF GEIS AN ADDI-TIONAL FEE OF \$11,250.

The Assual Appropriation Passed in the Assembly Without Amendment-Senator Canter Exposes the Partisan Methods of the Committee that Is Investigating the State Departments-The Tenement Commission's Bill Passed in the Assembly-The New York City School System Bill Is Progressed to a Third Reading.

ALBANY, April 11.-It was a large day, legislatively, in Albany to-day. The desire for an adjournment inspired the lawmakers to great adustry in order that they should not fall behind on the week's work. The Appropriation hill was one of the important ones considered, and its consideration was of the usual conidence operation style. Mr. Ainsworth kissed it through the Assembly on the plea shat amendments would delay it, and render t liable to further pressure for appropriations that might cost the State a hundred thousand dollars. He suggested that the amendments, many of which he conceded to be necessary to perfect the bill, should be preented before the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Ainsworth also explained that the criticism against him for not including the expenses of the Lexow Investigating Committee in the Appropriation bill was not well founded, as he had received no account of expenditures from the committee. He presumed that they would be

put in by the Senate Finance Committee.
On the Senate side the bill was put in by Senator Mullin and promptly referred. It makes some apparent reductions in appropriations, but they are only apparent, as the expenditures are aly provided for in other directions. The bill of the investigating committee made its appearance as a separate appropriation till, and not as the innocent and unsuspecting Ainsworth had expected it to. It is a very modest one. indeed. Its expenditures were made on a scale adopted before the reformers of the committee knew that they were to have the State Treasury as a financial backing. The total asked for le \$67,434.10, divided as follows:

tharles Stewart Smith, advances on account

William A. Sutherland, counsel. William Travers Jerome, assistant counsel

The Smith payment is not itemized in any way, and the total allowance to Goff and the other counsel is thus kept under cover. It is whispered that the greater part of the "advance en account of counsel fees" went to the man whose capabilities as a grabber have since been well attested by his effort to grab an advanced salary as soon as he got in his new job. as well as to grab powers and privileges beyond what any one ever before had dreamed of in

connection with his office.

The motion of Senator Kilburn to extend the time in which the Committee on Investigation of the Affairs of the State Commissions and Departments may report until May 5, was the signal for an attack on the committee by Senator Cantor. He said that the methods of the committee were such as not to be tolerated by the Senate, and proved that the pursuit of partisan purposes was the actuating motive of the so-called invertigation, and not the good of the service in any department visited. The sessions were secret, and the Senators acted as star hamber persecutors and prosecutors, instead of hamber persecutors and prosecutors, instead of nvestigators. The officials concerned were not allowed to have counsel, and in many cases were not permitted to be present in person while testimony attacking their official and even their private in connection with the pretence of investigating Republican Syracuse by the Assembly committee, who allowed even witnesses to have counsel, Senator Cantor said that these methods were evidence that the different procedure and practice between the investigation of Republican cities and Democratic departments showed conciusively that they were political inquisitions. They really meant no attempt to effect any increased efficiency or economy of administration. They merely sought to make places for Republican office seekers.

hean office seekers.

Senator Cantor also charged that the minority members of the so-called investigating committee were not notified properly of its meetings, and in the case of Senator Guy, recently added to the committee, no notice of his membership laid ever been taken.

had ever been taken,
senator Kilburn said that this was a mistake,
senator Kilburn said that this was a mistake,
senator Kilburn said that this was a mistake,
senator the same notification.

Senator Canter inquired of him directly what
had been accomplished by the committee whose
life was sought to be extended.

"The State agent for discharged convicts
has been removed," said Senator Kilburn; and
beator Canter commented, "Truly a magnificent result for two years work."

Senator Kilburn continued, "And there is a
hid needing to abolish the office of mining in
hid needing to abolish the office of mining in

Senator Kilburn continued, "And there is a bid pending to abolish the office of maing in-spector, and I have in preparation a bill that "behave t'antor is not without ability as an actor, and he contrived to look as though he was immessly impressed at this catalogue of benefits produced and proposed by the great lavestigators. enator Raines, who is one of them, defended

Senator Raines, who is one of them, defended the poliny of secret sessions. He said he sunposed that if power of removal bill had been put as the hand so flayor strong, those who howled for it in New York would have howled against it for the said. So it had been decided to investmate the departments to see if there were the abuses to be remedied or tad officials to be removed. He thought it would be wrong to ploble these officials, as they might turn out Exist these officials, as they might turn out of bountounded. In the mean time they would be spread broadens over the State by publication in the newspapers and do great harm to the lattice affected.

rties affected.

sensior Cantor expressed his astonishment at e-Seastor's admission. Because the people side howl at the passage of a power of remainful to was necessary to contrive a plan with they comit work by devious ways to estate result. He contrasted the amusing the same result. He contrasted the amusing belieutide allout blasting the reputations of the Nate officers by testimony from irresponsible with sees that might be disproved with the Peord of the Lexow committee. There all the Peord of the Lexow were violated, hearsay evidence was encouraged, and the most irresponsible and vinest sources of testimony sought, all left lies see purpose of getting sensational punity for the advancement of a political constitute.

tensior Guy said that he would rather trust Everyopers of the State and public opinion to rely on the fatiness of the Star Chamber relings and partisan actions of a committee in has adopted such methods as this one. The committee and its Chairman had a late the same error that the malority of legislature had. They had adopted the Occapion that they were created for parti-sitions wholly and entirely. 99 purposes, wholly and entirely. Separty Kilhurn rose to speak further, Senator O'Connor called out hehind him, "For "" sake, keep quiet. Nobody is going to vote signature motion."

Exilist the motion. Stoody is going to vote the motion. This made Senator Kilburn righteously and randariary anner. "I object," said he, hotty, is the senator from the Twenty fifth trying to detait one as to when I shall speak on a resulvive I have introduced." Turning to O'Contitate added: "and I want you to understand that."

that
The motion was finally put and declared carred by avois of 10 to 11. Senator Cantor made
the point of criter that 17 votes were required,
is the expectators of money was involved in the
contributed with the committee's work. Lieutfor, Saxon ruled against the point in a doubtful sort of way, and added that it would be safer
to pass the notion with 17 votes. "Core Bosto Saxon ruled against the point in a doubtful sort of way, and added that it would be safer
to pass the notion with 17 votes. "Core Bosto-Saxon ruled against the point in a doubtto size that she note." The promiter that the core
taken over.
The promiter of mother row with a different
edition and appeared when the report of the
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for onnor characterized the proposifor onnor characterized the proposifor onnormal and the largestature. Such
it would not be coursed, fair, ordecooked anylously about the electeds
with wondering whether any of the mafor going tack on aim again. As Semifor went on to talk on the motion the
ill around a lately feeter to see if he
is in the motion of the the sold that the bill was one that the as familiar with, and it needed deration transculd be given to it at limit was not an extraordinary one, of hor had a record of much more

trying to find out if any of the votes had got away. While so absorbed he said some queer things, probably pretty near the truth. One of them was: "We poss here and pretend to give localities the legislation they demand."

Senator Cantor referred to the hollow mockery of the Senator's pretensions in the direction of home rule. He instanced the disregard paid to the wishes of New York, Albany, and Brooklyn in legislation mbw pending. The Senator's whole record was a living refutation of the pretensions he was making to-day. He bowed to the wishes of local authorities in matters of legislation only when they suited his own political and personal purposes.

After some further talk Senator Cantor suddenly withdrew his motion to strike out, and the bill was referred at once without instruction. If he ever had the necessary votes, they had been got away from him under the persistent canvass that O'Connor was making, and he let go at once.

The Assembly paid the penalty of an evening

he let go at once.

The Assembly paid the penalty of an evening session for its adjournment over Good Friday. When the concurrent resolution for the adjournment came over from the Senate Mr. Ainsworth said that the work of the House was so well up that the time could be spared. But as soon as it was passed he offered another providing for an evening sitting. The adjournment, the business of the day, and all else that interests the members has a running accompanion. well up that the time could be spared. But as soon as it was passed he offered another providing for an evening sitting. The adjournment, the business of the day, and all elest that interests the members has a running accompaniment of talk about the places on the famous Nixon strike committee to inquire into the cost, capital stock, dividends, and expenses of operation of all of the street railroads in the State, surface and elevated. The merry task of milking these corporations for "information" is coveted by just three-offths of the membership of this reform Assembly—that is, three-offths of them are candidates for the seven places on the committee. Parhaps there would be more, but there are some who realize that they have no show of appointment and so keep off the list of candidates, which now numbers seventy-five. The gang is getting uneasy over the prospect that the Speaker intends to play favorites. In other words, it appears that some of his pets are already sure of appointment on this fat job. They are Nixon. Thompson, and Cutler. Of course Conkling is a candidate. He thinks that he is entitled to be in on the thing, because his bill to have city elections on the question of municipal ownership of transportation companies was used to justify the proposed "investigation," Of course he will not be in it at all at the finish. As there are to be two Democrats uccessarily on the committee, it will thus be seen that the gang has good reason to get uneasy.

Mr. Stanchield put through Senator O'Sullivan's plan is the only one that has been found that is legal, and will do away with one feature of the constitutional provision against free passes for officials.

Mr. Hamilton of New York may ride on the cars under contracts to be made for their transportation between a well-appointed flat or apartment house and a real tenement house. There are several particulars in which there is injustice done to the owners of property. Mr. Ainsworth said that the bill had come up in regular order to the constitutional provision

facetious amendment making it a misdemeanor to vote at a caucus.

Mr. Chapman, amid many interruptions, made a long speech in favor of the measure. He said that he had brought it with him from home, and had introduced it the first day of the seasion, and it had taken all this time to get it out of committee. This was so suggestive of the inapiration of personal experience that he was at once asked how much the caucus that nominated him had cost. He answered promptly and somewhat sadly, \$100.

Mr. Gardenier said that he agreed with the gentleman that it was a bad use to make of so much money, and Mr. Foley saw in the fact an additional reason for the investigation of matters in Syracuse.

Mr. Chapman said that the meeting was held ten miles away from anywhere, and carriages had to be hired and money spent. The boys went right in and spent it, and then he had to pay it back.

One of the requests for the gentleman to give way for an interruption was greeted with the comment, "Oh, no; he has given away enough already."

way for an interruption was greeted with the comment. "Oh, no; he has given away enough already."

Mr. Stanchfield rigged the Speaker a little in speaking against the advisability of such a law, picturing the voters of Putnam county coming down to the hotel at Garrison's, reputed to be the property of Mr. Fish, their candidate, and finding that an onerous State law stood between them and the customary social glass with their distinguished friend, who, indeed, could not even pass around the usual cigar box, filled with candidate's cigara. Some one who feared that his pleasantry might become too serious shut him off with an objection, though the Speaker seemed to be enjoying the talk very much. Mr. Howe's motion to table the bill was carried.

Mr. Bell moved to recommit to the Public Education Committee the bill introduced by that committee reorganizing the New York city common school system. The motion was opposed by Chaleman Horton of the Public Education Committee. It was, he said, a compromise measure between the Bell, Pavey, and Halpin bills. It had met with the approval of the New York city Board of Education. As the bill was now on second reading, it should be progressed without opposition. It embodies the work of a sub-committee appointed for the purpose of drafting the bill, and should meet with the approval of the House, as it surely did the people of New York city.

Mr. Bell advocated his motion to recommit. He had not been consulted in regard to the bill, and he thought there were others who wanted to be heard. The bill was more important than any other New York city bill. The motion was lost, and the measure was progressed by Messirs. Blake and Halpin. The motion was lost, and the measure was progressed to a third reading.

The following bills were reported favorably in the Senate:

the Schale:
Senator Brodley's, requiring paving inspectors to
pass a civil service examination in cities of over 250000 pass a civil service examination in cities of over 250000 pay for a sewer in Sorth Fifteenth street.

Mr. Campbell's, authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds
for pay for a sewer in Sorth Fifteenth street.

Mr. Sceal's, dividing the itrooklyn City Works Department into three departments; also giving the
Brooklyn Mayor power to remove members of the
Brooklyn Examinals Board.

Mr. Brush's, transferring the management of the
Brooklyn Truant thome to the Board of Education.

Mr. F. Schulz's, authorizing Brooklyn to spend
\$1,000 for a pedestal for the ten, Warren monument;
also relative to Brooklyn bonds.

Mr. Fring's, relative to improving Ocean, Fort Ham-

iso relative to Brooklyn bonds.

Mr. Friday's, relative to improving Ocean, Fort Ham-lton, and hay park ways in Brooklyn.

Mr. Brush's, consolidating the governments of Kings outly and Procedyn.
The Union College bill, for consideration, exempting out institution from back taxes on the land in Long island City.

If Conkling's, submitting to the people of cities the question of municipal ownership of all street Ads.
Liwson's, exempting from railroads cross,
in New York city west of Central Park, op-Park entrances, north of Fifty ninth and south

of 116th streets.

Mr. Fairtrother's, appropriating \$1,090 for the Mr. Fairbrother's, appropriating 91.000 to State armore at Finshing.

The annual Appropriation bill.
Seantor Kilburr's bill, reorganizing the work of the State Roard of Mediation and Arbitration by providing that the labor member of the Mouri shall receive \$1.000 sales are Capitol dally. The other two members of the Arabitration of the Capitol dally. The other two members of the dark are to receive \$1.000 as annual compensation and for expenses.

These bills passed the Senate: Mr. Reed's consolidating the Section and Commissions, continuated commissions, continuated and the section of t or implies a relative ates of moneys in their charge, for Guy's providing that property taken for feet widening shall be paid for by New York in street widening scan be pain to system to be be so before taken.

It: We man's, providing for the election of Brookin Addernor on the Senate district plan.

Senator Benadoon's, providing for the preservation
file Senate get moutament.

Br. Lawson s, rejetive to assessments for local street
plate the best in New York city.

Br. Leaven s, rejetive to make of managers of
c tray Education with the providing their forms.

If Added's, rejetive to improving streets in Flatits.

A. It Combine's, creating the New York Poly-Nectoral 8-100, and Rospital. Wray's relative to the government of public of a tentive to the care of highways and way improvements in kings county (East-

The following bills were reported favorably in the Assembly:
Ar. Allowage is appropriating \$20,000 instead of \$250,000 for improved highways and reads.
Ar. Original supprogramma \$3,000 for the erection of a tent found for the second division of the naval militia in fixehester, also, providing for the appointment by the invertor of three members of the particle and report upon a revision of the Control of the Art. Control of the Art. Control of the Art. The Art of the A Yames. Personality of a blennial school census.
Pavey a providing for a blennial school census.
Verse's promitting theates ticket scalibles,
after follows, promitting barbering on Sunday
dit New York city and Saratogs, where barber
may be kept open until 1 P. M.

These bills were passed in the Assembly: "In Payer's, amending the articles of incorporation (the Citizen's Loan Agency and Guarantee Company of New York. The property of the countries of the countri

Mr. Norton's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure in regard to compromises.

Mr. Wilds's, exempting from taxation the property of the American Fine Arts Society of New York city. If the Speaker, for the incarceration of (ramps and state) on the Arts Society of New York city. If the Speaker, for the incarceration of (ramps and state) on the Speaker, for the incarceration of tramps and state of the Queen's County Scheme, allowing the duties of the Queen's Senator Sulfran's, allowing trucks to stand on streets in New York city.

These bills were introduced:
Senator Owens—Authorising, Brooklyn to widen

Sensior Owens—Anthorising Brooklyn to widen Kent avenue between South Eighth street and Broad-way.

Also for the appointment of a clerk in the office of each County Clerk and Hegister in the State, to see that deeds and mortgages do not contain inaccuracies or forgeries.

Also for the appointment of a clerk in the office of each County Clerk and Register in the State, to see that decis and mortgages do not contrain inaccuracies of forgetics.

Senator Raines—Giving the Tutular Despatch Company the right to use compressed air, electricity, or any other mechanical method as a motive power.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably Mr. J. N. Stewart's bill incorporating the Maritime Canal of North America. It authorizes the construction of navigable canals through the territory of the State of New York between the great lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and tidewater in the Hudson River, and entrances, terminals, and other work necessary and desirable in connection therewith.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably these bills: Mr. A. R. Conkling's, for licensing seamen's boarding houses; Mr. Widl's, empowering the New York Common Council to investigate the city departments; Mr. Niles's, providing that in New York City persons who did not vote at the last general election shall serve as trial jurors until the list is exhausted; Mr. Halpin's, for laying out a park in New York city between Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets and west of Ninth avenue.

Gov. Morton sent a special message to the Legislature to-day, calling attention to the fact that the Governor of Georgia has invited the several States and Territories to make exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which is to be held at Atlanta from sept. 18 to Dec. 31, 1895, and has specially lovited the State of New York to avail herself of this opportunity for the display of her commercial and manufacturing interests.

"It is requested, the message says," that the State provide officially for representation by a Commission, with State headquarters at the fair. I submit the question of providing for each representation to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature, suggesting, however, that a reasonable sum of money be appropriated to cover the cost of maintaining a headquarters building a

Joel B. Erhardt, John B. Lenvitt, and James ALBANY, April 11.-Joel B. Erhardt of New York opened the hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon upon the Lexow police bills introduced in the lower House by Mr. O'Grady. He appeared, he said, in the in-terest of the enforcement of the law. The Commission would not be a success if two Commissigners were appointed, because their politics differed from the other two. A Police Commission of four in New York would never bring about good results. He opposed the bi-partisan feature of the bills. The reorganization of the police force by the Police Commissioners was a bad feature.

Mr. Erhardt said that he had been a member of a Board which, while it had pretended to be of a Board which, which it has preceduced to be be partisan, could not do as satisfactory work as the people demanded. The Election Bureau should be divorced from the Police Department. Two Commissioners could have charge of the work of the bureau outside of the department with facility. The Superintendent of Police should have full power and must be compelled to enforce the law.

with facility. The Superintendent of Force should have full power and must be compelled to enforce the law.

John Brooke Leavitt of New York said that the bills were filled with unmovable provisions, leaving no discretion. If passed they could not be complied with, as they were filled with absurdities. In providing for a bi-partisan Commission it was almost the same as to compel certification to a man's politics. He might be a Democrat on State and a Republican on municipal or national politics. The bill further made no provision for the successors in office, as to their appointment. There was also no provision for allowance of a man's change of political faith. The bill gave the Chief of Police the power of compelling a recognition of all laws, and was, of course, too broad. It further provided that all examinations should be public. According to this all policemen could be compelled to submit to a physical examination before all eyes.

Chairman O'Grady said this was absurd, and he would not allow any more time to be wasted upon it.

Vir Leavitt then advocated a bill for a single.

Mr. Leavitt then advocated a bill for a single-Mr. Leavitt then advocated a bill for a single-headed Commission.

James W. Prior said that he represented the City Club, an organization that kept its lingers upon the pulse of the people. The Bureau of Elections must be taken out of politics. The reform organizations of New York asked for a Police Commission that would not be a political one, and a man at the head who could be held responsible. The Lexow bills did not meet with the ideas of the people. Mr. Prior said he represented all the reform people in New York.

"And where," asked Mr. Foley, "are the reform people now, with the Democrats or Republicans."

Hall.
"I judge," said Chairman O'Grady, "that you are not satisfied with Democratic administration."
"I am not. I wouldn't go around the corner again to elect a Democratic House of Representatives," and Mr. Leavitt as the hearing closed.

THE GRAY RACING BILL.

Final Hearing Before the Senate Committee-The Bill to Be Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, April 11.- The final hearing on the Gray Racing bill was had before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. There was a very small attendance, Mr. Anthony Comstock appeared in opposition. He said that the measure was intended to evade the Constitution, and that its object is to legalize betting on horse racing.

President William H. Bowman of the Rochester Driving Club, who also appeared for a Coney Island club, made an elaborate defence of the thoroughbred horse and of racing. He said all thoroughbred norse and or actig. Ite said an horse breeders and owners favored abolishing bookmakers and pool selling. He objected to the 5 per cent, on gross carnings, and asserted that the tay should be on not earnings. Driving off the pool sellers cuts off about a third of the revenue of the tracks. He feared the taxation would be excessive and might cause some tracks to close.

would be excessive and might cause some tracks to close.

Mr. Auerbuch, for the Jockey Club, advocated and explained the measure. He denied Mr. Comstock's assertions about the innate iniquity of the bid. Its purpose was to prevent a repetition of the indignities to which De Lacy and other opponents of legitimate racing subjected the prominent members of the association until the Supreme Court declared the Ives bill constitutional. He asserted that there was no Interious exalle the Constitution or In any way legalize gambling.

Mr. August Belmont offered an amendment to the Wilds anti-gambling and pool-selling bill, so that no punishment shall be visited on managers of race tracks for any private bets that may be made there.

The hearing was then declared closed. The

The hearing was then declared closed. The committee will report the bill favorably on

Signed by the Governor. ALBANY, April 11. - Gov. Morton has ap-

chapter 281—Appropriating \$17,500 for repairs to be military storenome at illughamited.
Chapter 282—Fixing the annual State canal tax at mediffic of a mili.
Chapter 283—Senator Bradies's bill, providing that artain max spended balances in Kings county stadi be illused in furgitaling a new armory.
Chapter 284—Appropriating \$5,000 for improving be diens Falls feeder.
Chapter 285—Authorizing the Supreme Court to Chapter 284-Appropriating \$5,000 for improving the Giens Pails feeder. Chapter 295-Authorizing the Supreme Court to lease premises 2,010 Fifth avenue. New York city. Chapter 286-Authorizing \$10,000 for repairing the walts of the Giens rails forder. Coupter 287-Assemblyman. Vacheron's, amending the Frank Code, making it a missincemon to open and publish privage feligrams, betters, \$2, by others than the persons to whom addressed. Chapter 285-Appropriating \$3,000 an unexpended behavior for repairing the wall on the berme slide of the Eric Canal at Schenestady. Chapter 286-Assemblyman Glesson's, amending the Civil Code relative to actions for dower. Chapter 280-Assemblyman Abella, authorizing Brooklyn to raise \$500,000 honds for school purposes. Chapter 291-Authorizing Brooklyn to pair a monument to the normary of them. It, w. blocum at a cost not to exceed \$10,000 and provising for the Grant monument pedestal. hapter 202 Assemblyman Wieman's amending the arter of Brooklyn relative to the construction of

minings.
Chapter 203. Assemblyman Ainsworth's, authorisgr New York city to expend \$4,000,000 in providing
iditional parks, schoolhouses, playgrounds, and
annicipal baths "Truement Home Commission bill.
Chapter 204—Providing for a sewerage system in the
own of West Cheater, Westchester county,
Chapter 205—Senator Cogyeshail's, amending the
harter of Cooperstown.
Chapter 200. Providing that the chief of the New
over City Burgan of Flexions single certify to the City Chapter 295 - senator bastesian control (Cooperstonic, that the chief of the New Chapter 290 - Providing that the chief of the New ork City Bureau of the cities shall certify to the City montroller the names of the persons emitted to comensation for election services hast fail, and that the comptroller shall take such certificates as proof. Chapter 297-Assemblyman H. schiltz, a mending he charter of brooklyn relative to street improvements.

ments.

Chapter V58-Appropriating \$10,000 for raising the townsth of the Chaptein Canal, between Smiths and puniam basis, Washington county. Chapter 350 - Appropriating \$2,500 for a vertical wall along the Eric Canal at Higginaville.

Flint's Exclusive Styles to Furnitur

IT IS A GRAB FOR OFFICE,

OR A BILL TO TURN DEMOCRATS OUT AND PUT REPUBLICANS IN.

The Real Object of Consolidating the Fisherles and Forest Commissions and Mubstituting Paid Commissioners for Those Who Now Serve Without Pay-The Bill Was Passed in Violation of the Constitution and Had to Be Recalled, but Can Be Passed Again Next Week-The Plea

of Economy Has Not Been Suntained, ALBANY, April 11.- The bill consolidating the Pisheries and Game Commission and the Forest Commission into one, to be known as the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, which was passed yesterday in the Assembly, had to be recalled to-day, as it had not been on the desks of the members in its final form for the constiweek, and then will go to the Governor without delay, as the Senate will repass it probably as soon as the few slight amendments reach there. The bill provides for a paid Commission of five members, the President to receive \$5,000 a year and the others \$1,000 each. The old Commissions consist of five members each, who serve The contention of Senators Donaldson and Kil-

burn, who had much to do with drawing the measure introduced by the latter, is that there is still a great saving possible to the State under the new system, as there can be a reduction of the salaried places under the old Commissioners. There is a staff of forest-ers under the Forest Commission and a staff of protectors under the Fisheries and Game Commission. Senator Kilburn is the authority for the estimate that the sav-ing by the appointment of men to serve in the double capacity will amount to \$40,000 a year. He may reasonably be suspected of greatly optimistic views in this direction, as the whole scheme is part of the work of the Senate Committee for the Investigation of State Commissions and Departments, whose practically admitted purpose is to get rid of Democratic officeholders and put Republicans in their places. A part of the plan is thoroughly understood to be the appointment of State Committeeman B. H. Davis to be the \$5,000 Chairman of the new Commission, and equally good men and strong partisans are doubtless practically decided upon for the \$1,000 Commissionerships The importance and significance of this statement politically is shown by the unanimity with which the Republican legislators, in talking about the bill, dwell on the fact, as they state it, that only one of the present ten Commissioners s a Republican, and that their party representation in the minor positions is infinitesimally

In the new appointments this condition will be exactly reversed, but not confessedly as a political matter. The pretence is, of course, that economy is to be studied and that administration is to be reformed.

As far as the Commissioners are concerned the comparative statement of expense will not show any saving. Quite the contrary. The actual expenses of the Fisheries Commission in 1896 were \$8,000. The actual expenses of the Forest Commissioners were \$1,251, Under the new bill the salaries of the Commissioners will amount to \$9,000 a year, and the estimated allowance for expenses, the Chairman being unlimited in his expenditures, and the others having theirs fixed at \$500 a year, is

the others having theirs fixed at \$500 a year, is placed at \$10,000 a year, making a total of \$19,000 a year at \$1,000 a year can afford to devote much of his time to the work of the Commission, and there can be no expectation of saving anything on clerk hire. The number of persons entitled to salary under the new bill is forty-six. There are forty-three in the employment of the two Commissions to-day.

Under the present law the number of clerks and their salaries are fixed. The new law simply says that "such other clerical assistance as shall be actually needed" may be employed. Here is an estimate of the expenses of the new Consolidated Commission, as well as one can be made with the amount of clerical force remaining an unknown quantity:

President of Commission, \$5,000; expenses unlim-

President of Commission, \$5,000; expenses unlimited ited.
Four Commissioners, \$1,000 each, \$4,000; expenses not to exceed \$500 each.
Fish culturist, \$8,000; expenses unlimited.
Assistant culturist, \$1,000; expenses unlimited.
Secretary, \$2,000.
Two stenographers, Albany and New York office (not directly provided for, \$1,800.
Such other circled force as may be actually necessary.

form people now, with the Democrats or Republicans?"

"Well, they are, I suppose, on the fence," answered Mr. Prior. He said that Mr. Leavitt represented many Democrats and was a member of that party.

Mr. Leavitt again took the floor. He acknowledged that he was a Democrat, but he said he was a horrible example. He had not voted for many Democrats last fall, for he had lost heart in the Administration. He once appeared now and then before a Democratic committee of the House, but found that it was of no avail. He had hopes now that this Legislature would give ear to the appeals of the people of New York and make some kind of legislation that would free the city from the thraidom of Tammany liali.

"I indee" said Chairman O'Grady "that you

Bills Turning Over to the State the Care of the lusane in New York and Kings.

ALBANY, April 11.-The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day reported favorably the two Assembly bills bringing the dependent insane in New York and Kings counties under State care. The New York bill transfers the Central Islip asylum property, belonging to New York city, to the State, and the city of New York continues its rental of Ward's Island, which, together with the asylum buildings thereon and furnishings, are transferred to the State on the payment of a nominal consideration of \$1. The New York asylum buildings are designated by the title "The Manhattan State

tion of \$1. The New York asylum buildings are designated by the title." The Manhattan State Hospital."

By the Brooklyn bill the Kings county asylum property at \$1. Johnsland and other places in the county is turned over to the State and will be hereafter maintained under the name of "the Long Island State Hospital."

With the passage of these bills all of the dependent insane in the State will be under State care, and New York and Kings, by coming under the provisions of the State Care act, will save to the taxpayers in those cities over half a million dollars. Under the present system New York and Kings support their own insane, and in addition pay the State insane tax just the same as though the State took care of the insane in these two counties. New York county now owes the State over a million dollars in back taxes which were levied for the care of the insane for the past few years. The county authorities contested a suit brought by the State to compel the payment of these back taxes, but it was not decided to report Mr. Conkling's bill until after the county authorities had agreed to withdraw their defence to the suit.

Hearing on the East River Bridge Bill. ALBANY, April 11. There was a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation on Assemblyman Wieman's New York and East River Bridge bill, which provides for the construction of a bridge between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Roosevelt street in New York city. An enthusiastic delegation from the Eastern district of Brooklyn appeared in favor of the bill, as did Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke of New York
city. Mr. McDonald said the bridge would cost
ten or sleven millions of dollars, the expense of
which would be borne equally by the two cities.
There appeared to be no opposition to the bill,
and the committee decided to report it favorably, after amending it by giving the Commissioners who are to build the bridge authority to
acquire the charter of the Uhiman East liver
livings Company, and also to allow elevated raitroads to run over the bridge. delegation from the Eastern district of Brook-

Comstock's Anti-Nudity Bill Reported. ALBANY, April 11.- The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably Senator Mulline's Anci-Nudity bill, which was prepared by Anthony Constock. This is the bill which pro-hibits living pictures which may offend de-cency or shock modesty. The penalty for a theatrical manager to allow living pictures and the like is reduced from one year's imprison-ment to the discretion of the Court.

Dying of Malpractice; Midwite Arrested. Henrietta Reinhard, a midwife at 436 Lexington avenue, was locked up by the police of the Grand Central Station last night for performing an operation on Josephine F. Richards, a seam-stress at 497 Lexington avenue.

Her alleged victim, who is thought to be dying, accused the midwife in an ante-morten state-ment. She is married, and her husband is a draughtsman in an architect's office. Her age is 30 years. Her husband is 60.

Sunday Liquor Selling in the Parks. The license of the Claremont Hotel in Riverside Park expires the 29th of this month. Excise Commissioner Woodman said yesteady that the Excise Board proposed cooperating with the Park Board in suppressing Sunday liquor selling there and elsewhere in the parks. Boys' Clothing.
Easter Sale.

Dress Suits. telay diagonal and tricot-ages 4 to 15 yrs.). \$6.50 & \$8.50. Blue Serge and

Cheviot Suits. (all wool-ages 4 to 15 yrs.), \$3.75 & \$4.85.

English Sailor Suits, \$4.50. Serge and

Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Great Contract for Armor Plate Made WASHINGTON, April 11.- The great contract made by Secretary Whitney for furnishing the new naval ships with the best armor protection that this country affords will be closed within the next two months, when upward of twenty thousand tons of all thicknesses will be delivered to the Government, at a cost of nearly \$12,000,000, exclusive of the loss sustained on plate through the ballistic trials. In the next ten days over six bredless through the statement of the thickest arms ood, exclusive of the loss sustained on plates through the ballistic trials. In the next ten days over six hundred tons of the thickest armor made for the battle ships will receive ballistic tests at the indian liead proving station, and if it is accepted the last of these groups will be ready for the shipbuilders. This armor is eighteen inches thick, each plate weighing forty tons and cesting about \$70,009. They represent groups of ten plates each for the side armor of the Massachusetts and Oregon, and if they stand the attacks of a thirteen-inch gun without suffering serious consequences the contract for the heaviest armor will have been carried out with but one plate having failed to meet the requirements. This was furnished by the Bethlehem Company last summer, and was defective through a serious flaw created in tempering. Armor for the battle ship lowa, contract was made, is now being turned out, but it will be two years or more before this is all delivered. Armor for the two ships just authorized cannot be manufactured until after Congress meets and appropriates the money, but there will be no cessation in armor making, as both companies will have plenty of work with the lows in plate in the meanwhite.

The Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore will The Columbian Iron. Works of Raltimore will probably build the three seagoing torpedo boats, Secretary Herbert's special Board, which has been in session at the Washington Navy Yard this week, having practically concluded that the Navy Bepartment plans, over which the Baltimore concern were far and away the lowest hidders, are better than the modified designs, suggested by other-shiphuilding firms, cost and other things being considered. The Baltimore bid was \$292,500 for the three boats, the next lowest being the Herreshoffs' proposal on modified plans at \$341,550.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day ap-pointed as follows: New York-Bethany, Henry Webster, vice C. A. Hug-gins, dead; Clifton Park, A. L. Dows, vice John Peck, removed.

Pennsylvatia—Reech, J. H. Tiltuirg, vice Mrs. C. C.,
Keech, dead; Millzrove, C. A. Cable, vice W. B. Houck,
resigned; Succherg, L. F. Miller, vice Charles Christefor, resigned.

John Bruce and Angus Cook, representatives of the Iroquois Indians of New York, called upon of the frequents increase of New York, cancel upon Assistant Indian Commissioner Smith to-day and said that the Indians believed that a portion of their lands now forming part of the site of Hogansburg, N. Y., and several islands in the St. Lawrence Biver had been taken from them without compensation. The Indian Bureau will look into the matter. The Iroquois now number about 1,300 and their reservation is about six miles square. six miles square.

They have a new elevator in the State Department which is a novelty in its way. They have been tinkering with it for more than three weeks, but apparently have not made it work right. On Thursday a lady and gentleman were entering the elevator, when it started off without warning. The rentleman had to spring in order to save himself, and very narrowly excaped being cut in two as the elevator shot upward. A few moments later Secretary Gresham came out of his office to go to the Cabinet meeting. A messenger sprang forward and pressed the electric button. The elevator was somewhere in the upper stories, it came down with a rush, and before the elevator man could stop it it was at the basement floor. Anxious to redeem himself, the elevator man made another effort and started the machine for the second floor, where the Secretary stood waiting. But he could not stop it. It shot up to the third floor, and the constant ringing of the belt showed that the Secretary was not only impatient but getting engry. The elevator again started down, but it went by the Secretary again. By this time the elevator man was rattled. He threw the lever far loack and let her go, but before he was aware of what happened he was among the skylights. The Secretary did not stop to try that elevator any more. He had wasted nearly five minutes of valuable Cabinet time, and he went over to the side of the building occupied by the Navy Department and patronized one of the Navy elevators. Yesterday Sir Julian Panner fort, the Rittish Ambassodor, had a similar experience, but as he soon observed that the "lift" was out of order, he moved quietly away, casting furtive glances about to see if any one had seen him. They have a new elevator in the State Department which is a novelty in its way. They have

Senator Hill concluded his business before the Supreme Courtin-day and took the afternoon train for New York. He says he proposes to spend Friday in New York city and the go to Albany. It is understood that Senator Hill is consulting attorney in the fight that John G. Moore is making against the income tax.

FOUND DEAD TOGETHER.

Mystery in the Fate of Two Elderly Staters Living Together.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 11. Two maiden sisters, Miss Mary J. and Elizabeth A. Bryant, residing alone at 29 Kent street, were found dead in their chamber to-day, Elizabeth having been burned to death and the other smothered. Their rooms adjoined,

Mary had been ill for some weeks. One theory

is that Elizabeth early this morning lighted a kerosene lamp to go to her sister's room, and that the lamp exploded: that her clothes took that the lamp exploded: that her clothes took fire, and she rushed into her sister's room, closing the door behind her; that she fell, and the flames burned her clothing, and that her sister, in endeavoring to get out of bed, was overcome by the smoke or by heart failure.

Why the fire went out is a mystery, as the rooms were full of light fabrics, clothing, and papers. Another theory is that the house was entered by burglars, who committed robbery and then endeavored to set the house on fire to cover their crime. and then endeavored to set the house on fire to cover their crime.

Medical Examiner Crozen is of the opinion that they had been dead twelve hours. They were last seen alive about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. They were more than sixty years old.

Keep's Easter Neckwear.

50c., 75c., \$1.00.

Have you seen our Easter Gloves, \$1, \$1.75? KEEP MFG. COMPANY, Makers of Keep's Shirts. Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

INCOME TAX CONUNDRUMS. EX-MAYOR HEWITT HAS PAID UP-VANDERBILIS AND ASTORS NOT YET.

Local Collectors Got Little Light from Washington Yesterday, but Instructions Have at Last Reen Prepared There -The Great Furnished-house Question Has Been Decided, but What About Leased Mines and Leased Raffronds!

The rush to make returns at the two internal revenue offices in this city continued all day yesterday. Up to nearly nightfall no new in structions from Washington had been received by Collectors Sullivan and Grosse, At 4:30 o'clock the following short despatch was received by each of the collectors: "Require all persons in making returns in the

future to show clearly that rents included and deducted were received only from real estate, and include nothing whatever paid for rent or use of personal property or franchise.
"Joseph S. Millen, Commissioner."

Collector Sullivan was somewhat relieved upon receiving the despatch, although it did not answer the main question whether rentals from real estate must be stated in the returns.

"There is no disguising the fact that things are pretty badly tangled," said he. "Until now we have not succeeded in cetting any instruc-tions from Washington, and they don't seem to have any clearer idea on the subject than we have. About all we can do is to take returns as they come, and the result is a wide difference In returns handed in. As I understand that despatch, it means that If a man lets a furnished house for \$2,000 a year, which includes cent for the furniture, that part of the rent is not to be deducted. What we are in doubt about is whether money derived from the leases of mines of all sorts, railroad, and other property of a similar nature come under the head of real estate rental. We will get explicit instructions

Both offices were opened at 8:30 o'clock and continued open until 7 in the ovening. At Collector Grosse's office more than 1,000 blanks had been distributed to personal applicants before 11 o'clock. A fresh supply of blanks was re-ceived from Washington yesterday by Collector Grosse, whose stock had run out. At Collector Sullivan's office they have run out three times. They have sent out ten times as many as they expect returns from, as people living anywhere within 100 miles who come into New York to business ask for blanks. Collector Grosse has received about 6,000 returns so far, many of which have been received by mail, being in

which have been received by mail, being in many instances accompanied by a check for the amount of the tax. Others have paid the tax in cash. Many checks have been returned because they were not certified.

Neither the Vanderbilts nor the Astors have as yet made returns, nor has the New York Central Railroad. President Depew, however, has notified the collector that the railroad's return, as well as his own and the Vanderbilts', will be filed in due time. It is a matter of conjecture what taxable income the Astors will show, for their enormous incomes are derived mostly from real estate.

A new system was adopted at both offices to prevent the waste of blanks. Every person asking for them had to leave his name and address. Heretofore people have been getting all the blanks they could carry away—possibly for souvenirs.

the blanks they could carry away possibly for souvenirs.

Abram S. Hewitt was among the first to make returns yesterday. He went into Collector Grosse's private office, and the collector filled out a blank for him. When this had been done an animated conversation ensued, and some remarks derogatory to the income tax principle floated out to the ears of the perspiring applicants for blanks.

Representatives of several steamship lines met at 19 Broadway yesterday and informally talked over the probable effect of the income tax on their respective companies. The meeting, one of the agents said later, was called chiefly to find out the optitions of the agents in regard to the tax, and not to oppose it, at least not just yet. It was finally decided to scenre counsel to inquire into the constitutionality of the law, as it infacts the incomes of the companies. There will be another meeting of the agents within a week.

INSTRUCTION TO COLLECTORS. John G. Moore's Sults to Go Gver Until the

Washington, April 11. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, after three days and nights of consultation with Secretary Carlisle and the law officers of the Treasury Department, has issued the supplemental instructions to the collectors of internal revenue throughout the country made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court emasculating the Income Tax The Administration officials are now hopeful that they will not be required to provide another set of regulations, at least not until opportunity has been had to test the revenueraising qualities of what is left of the populistic law. All that the new instructions amount to is a notice that incomes from rents and State and municipal bonds shall be included in the tax returns, but deducted from the total amount of income as non-taxable, and that sums disbursed for fire insurance and repairs to real estate may be deducted in advance. The latter exemptions were authorized by Congress as

first set of regulations were issued by the Treasury Department in March. The following is the text of the instructions:

an amendment to the Income Tax law after the

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS. 1. Interest received from State, county, and municipal bonds or securities, and rents from real estate, are not taxable as income, but per sons or corporations receiving said interest or rents shall include in their returns as receipts the full amount thereof received or secrued within the year for which return is made, and shall deduct the same as not subject to taxation. 2. The amounts actually paid for taxes, insurance, and repairs on real estate may be deducted

from income, as heretofore provided for by the law and regulations. 3. All persons and corporations that have heretofore rendered income tax returns for the year 1894 to a collector or deputy collector, in-cluding therein interest received from State, county, or municipal bonds, or from rents from real estate, may have the amounts of said in-

4. The collector, upon receipt of the foregoing addavit, shall attach such affidavit to the return of the affiant heretofore made, and shall make the correction in said return in conformity with the facts stated in said affidavit and forward said amended return, with the affidavit attached, to the Commissioner of internal flevenue.

JOSEPH S. MILLER. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

G. CABLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury, This telegram was sent to the collectors: This telegram was sent to the collectors:
Washistics, April 11.—Have the affalsylt and instructions printed and distributed immediately to all persons who have rendered returns.

All returns received here will be forwarded to you by mail. Correct same by attaching adilizati and making deduction as shown therein.
Bequire all persons in making returns in future to show clearly flut rents included and deducted were received only from real estate, and include nothing whatever paid for rent or use of personal property or franchise.

whatever paid for rent or use of personal property or franchise.

If necessary for accommodation of persons filing income tax returns you will keep your office open for lusiness from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. up to and including the tail inst. Joanna Smillin, Commissioner.

"There is no power vested in this department," telegraphed Commissioner Miller late this afternoon, "to extend the time for making returns under the lucome Tax law." The telegram was sent to Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western I mion Telegraph Company, With the supplemental instructions sent to collectors of internal revenue to-day, together with the telegrams as to keeping open their offices beyond the regular hours, Commissioner Miller has closed up as completely as he can his connection with the enforcement of what remains of the Income Tax law. Collectors and those subject to the law must de the rest, and must do it before the close of business en next.

FORGERY BASS & COMPANY'S PALE ALE LABELS.

tenced to Five Months' Imprisonment at Hard Labor For forging the Red Triangle label of

Bass, Rateliff & Gretton, Ltd., and selling Ale not Bass' Ale under said forged label. CAUTION.

We hereby caution all persons against the use of any counterfeit trade-mark label of Bass, Rateliff & Gretton, Ltd., or the selling of any ale or beer as Bass' Ale which is not the product of Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd., as any such fraud or any infringement of their rights and privileges will be vigorously prosecuted.

HENRY T. NICHOLS & CO., 58 Broad St., N. Y., General Agents for the United States of Bass, Rateliff & Gretton, Ltd.

Monday, April 15, or else be subject to the penalties imposed by the law.

The term of the Supreme Court will close in a few weeks, and the suits of John G. Moore and others must necessarily go over until the beginning of the new term in October. In the mean time Justice Jackson may regain his health, or resign, and his successor be appointed by President Cleveland. The new cases could then be heard by a full bench, and perhaps decided positively instead of left hanging in the air by a divided court, as was the case last Monday. The Treasury officials do not think that the practical repudiation of the law by the court will prevent the prompt and general return of incomes, but they do expect these returns to be accompanied by protests and notices of suit at law, making it quite certain that the Government will eventually be called upon to pay back the most of whatever taxes are collected under such provisions of the law as have been left intact.

It is estimated now that not more than \$15.

the most of whatsver taxes are collected under such provisions of the law as have been left intact.

It is estimated now that not more than \$15.000,000 at the outside will be collected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894. That is less than one-half of the amount predicted by the enthusiastic advocates of the law, both before and after it passed Congress, and the prospect of a Treasury deficiency is giving the Administration much concern.

There were a number of Congressmen at the Treasury deficiency is giving the Administration much concern.

There were a number were Senators Gorman, Voorhees, Harris, Murphy, Smith of New Jersey, Mitchell of Wisconsin, and others. Senator Murphy will probably make his returns from Troy, and he expects to go there for that purpose at once. Senator Smith will make his returns from Newark, although he does not appear to take the matter as seriously as some of his associates. Although he is supposed to be one of the wealthy members of the Senate, he says jokingly that he will not be required to make any returns under the Income Tax law, for he has lost on every investment he has made during the past year. Instead of owing the Government he insists that the Government is indebted to him, and he proposes to file a claim to recover his losses caused by injudicious legislation. Some of the Senators are in doubt as to whether they should include in their returns the allowance they receive for stationery and for mileage. It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that both these items should be included in the returns.

Army and Navy Orders

WASHINGTON, April 11. First Lieut. Albert J. Russell, Seventh Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service by an examining board, will proceed to his home.

Capt. Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty as assistant to Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chicago, on the return to duty of Lieut.-Col. Jeremian H. Gilman, and will then report to Lieut,-Col. Thomas Wilson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,

New York city, for duty as his assistant. Licut.-Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant-General, will report on April 30 to the Commanding General, Department of the Commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as assistant to the Adjutant-General of that department. Whipple, Seventh Test Lieut, Herbert S. Whipple, Seventh Cavalry, will repart to the Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort for duty pertaining to the militia of that State.

First Lieut, Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., to take effect Sept. 19, vice First Lieut, Henry C. Keene, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, relieved at his own request. Lieut, Keene will then proceed to join his company. Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bagg is detached from Mare Island and ordered to the Monterey.

The Defence of Narrayansett Bay.

NEWCORT, April 11.- The War Department has opened negotiations with owners of property on Conanicut Island, upon which is desired to on Conancett Island, upon which is desired to fix batteries for the defence of Narragansett Bay. A tract called Fox Hill, on the west side, will be bought and upon it erected a battery of ten-inch guns, which will command what is known as the west passage. Improved lands of Charles W. Wharton, Joseph Wharton, B. II. Shoemaker, and Mary L. Wharton of Philadel-phin are also wanted, but the owners are ad-verse to reiling.

Indian Soldlers Discharged. WASHINGTON, April 11. By command of Gen Schoffeld, Privates Dow-a-ton and Pon-que o Troop L. Seventh Cavalry, will be discharged from the army on the 21st instant in continuance of the policy adopted for ridding the service of Indian soldiers, the experiment of enlisting them, after two years' trial, having shown that even the best red men are worthless from a military point of view.

Dr. Buchanan's Case in the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, April 11.-Mr. Gibbons, attorney for the convicted New York wife murderer, Dr. Ruchanan, appeared before the Supreme Court to-day to argue a motion for a stay of execution and a new irial. Justice Brown gave him a hearing in chambers at 5 P. M. to-day. At the hearing in Chambers this afternoon Justice Brown ordered Mr. Gibbins, attorney for Dr. Bochanan, to appear before the full court on Monday, when a hearing will be granted him.

THE ARNO BOUND FOR PORT.

A Crew of Eleven Men Put Abourd the Abandoned Vessel.

any making an affidavit and delivering the same to the collector or deputy collector to whom the original return was rendered. Said affidavit shall be as follows: will take the vessel to Liverpool, he says. The Arno's crew were taken off in a storm by the German steamship Normannia.

The Arno is the ship which was recently chandened at sea by her Captain because she had on board a carpo of 2,500 tons of wheat mid wheat some water had made its war. He was afraid the wheat would swell and burst the plares and that the vessel would go to the bottom. As his wife and children were en board, he did not care to take any such risk, and so improved the first opportunity to place everybody on his vessel on board another ship. Later the Umbria reported that she saw the Arno and that the Spaarindam and the Merrimae vers standing by and the latter intended to take the Arno in tow.

Arno in tow. Golden Wedding of Bernhard Gillam's Par-Mount VERNON, April 11. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Gillam celebrated their golden wedding

lam, the cart onist, and part proprietor of Judge.

In Curing Torturing Disfiguring Skin Diseases

Qticura

Works Wonders

Bold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continents cities. British deposi-y Navarary Sous, I. Kinz Lideard et. London Forzas Dato a Carmical Cour., Soie Props. Boston, U. A.